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port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The rainy season has set in, and with it mosquitoes have increased until they are a pest.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 12	Dictator.....	19	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Mortality in Colon and Cristobal, July 1-15, 1905—Yellow fever in Colon and Panama—Yellow fever on steamship Segurança.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 18 and 22, as follows:

Week ended July 17, 1905. In the two municipalities of Colon and Cristobal, which together have an officially estimated population of 9,932, the mortality has been very high for the first half of July. From July 1 to 13, inclusive, there have been officially reported 38 cases from the following causes:

Fever, 3; pernicious fever, 3; remittent fever, 1; malaria, 5; yellow fever, 1; dysentery, 2; diarrhea, 4; tuberculosis, 1; tetanus, 2; beriberi, 2; pneumonia, 2; pleuritis, 1; pulmonary inflammation, 1; epilepsy, 1; nephritis, 1; dropsy, 1; athrepsia, 1; yaws, 1; stillborn, 1; unknown, 4.

Classified according to ages, as follows: Under 1 year, 10; 1 to 5 years, 4; 10 to 15 years, 1; 15 to 20 years, 2; 20 to 30 years, 8; 30 to 40 years, 7; 40 to 50 years, 5; 60 and over, 1.

Classified according to nationality, as follows: Panama, 14; Jamaica, 13; United States, 3; France, 3; Spain, 2; England, 1; Canada, 1; Colombia, 1.

These figures would show an annual death rate of over 90 per thousand.

These statistics are compiled by the health officer from the reports of death made to the alcalde of Colon, and they show the same lack of care and display the same ignorance which characterized such statistics in former years. I have compared the reports with the records of the Colon Hospital and find that of the total 38 deaths, 16 occurred in the hospital from the following causes: Pernicious malarial fever, 1; malarial fever (estivo-autumnal), 3; yellow fever, 1; tuberculosis, 2;^a pneumonia, 1; pleuritis, 1; tetanus, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1;^b dysentery, 1; uræmia (from extensive burns), 1;^c nephritis, 1.

The certificate of death is furnished the authorities by the hospital, but the occasional change or difference in the diagnosis can not be explained.

^aIn official reports 1 case appears as beriberi.

^bIn official reports appears as unknown.

^cIn official reports appears as pneumonia.

Malarial fevers have been very prevalent, and every section of the town, in fact every house, swarms with *Anopheles*. The hospital records show an increase from 33 per cent of all admissions in May to 50 per cent in June. This does not include the out-patient department. It often occurs that patients after an attack of yellow fever return to the hospital with a severe malarial infection.

During the week 1 new case of yellow fever was reported in Colon. In Panama 9 new cases and 3 deaths have been reported.

Yellow fever on steamship Seguranca.

JULY 22, 1905.

On July 20 my attention was called to a case of fever among the crew of the American steamship *Seguranca* lying at the dock in this port. On removal to the Colon Hospital the case was found to be one of typical yellow fever. As the holds of this vessel were being fumigated at the time for the purpose of killing rats, the forecastle and the compartments of the forward part of the ship were also subjected to a thorough fumigation. Two other cases among the petty officers were removed from the vessel on July 22, the day of sailing, and both pronounced to be mild cases of yellow fever by the board of diagnosis. Prior to sailing the saloon and officers' quarters were fumigated with sulphur dioxide for the purpose of killing mosquitoes. The work of fumigation was done by the Isthmian Quarantine Service, under the supervision of the quarantine officer and myself.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Smallpox and leprosy; imported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 15, 1905: Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 2 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; 1 case of smallpox and 1 of leprosy; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The source of infection of the smallpox case has not been definitely traced; patient is isolated. One case of leprosy is reported. Both of these cases came from the river Changuinola, tributary to this port.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 9	Ellis	New Orleans	32	0	0	0
12	Washington	Colon	1	0	(a)
12	Belvernon	Mobile	22	0	0	0
13	Fort Gaines	do	22	0	0	0
14	John Wilson	New Orleans	18	0	0	0

a Not inspected.